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world. But even here the author's sympathies sag at times in favor of the ultraradicals (see pages 151, 154).

Written and published at the time of the greatest struggle the world has experienced in history, with the triumph in arms of righteousness over the most diabolical wickedness imaginable, supported by an efficient labor power in Germany, so long as loot was in sight, and by the ultraradicals in the United States, in Russia, and elsewhere, it seems to lack that moral discrimination that an adequate gospel to the working world at this time so urgently demands.

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The Passing of the County Jail; Individualization of Misdemeanants through a Unified Correctional System. By STUART ALFRED QUEEN. Menasha, Wis.: The Collegiate Press, (G. Banta Pub.), 1920. xiii+158 pp. \$1.50.

Dr. Queen's studies of the county jails of California are already well and favorably known. As an official jail inspector, and later as secretary of the California State Board of Charities and Corrections, he collected and published in official reports the facts relating to the jails of that state. The present volume is in a measure an outgrowth of these earlier studies, and the author draws very largely upon his California experience and upon California data in the chapters dealing with jail conditions and prisoners. Evidence has been collected, however, from other states to show that the county-jail system in other parts of the country is as bad or worse than that of California.

But the book deals largely with constructive policies, and some of the most successful substitutes for the old county-jail system are described, notably the District of Columbia Workhouse at Occaquam and the Swiss and Belgium farm colonies. The title of the book indicates that the old county-jail system is being done away with, but when Dr. Queen assembles his evidence on this point, the reader wonders whether the title is not perhaps a too optimistic one. It is to be regretted that Dr. Queen did not include a study of the adult probation system in the chapter on "Substitutes for the County Jail System." It is probably true that the "system" will disappear not so much because new and better penal institutions in the shape of farm colonies are substituted but because such institutions will become unnecessary as a result of prohibition, probation, and the substitution of the instalment-

fine system for the old system of "laying out" fines in county jails. There is at any rate reason to believe that the former emphasis on "prison reform" will give way in the future to the finding of substitutes for imprisonment.

Much is said about the individualization of punishment; and in chapter iv the writer claims that the individualization of felons has received more attention than the individualization of misdemeanants, and he believes that the misdemeanor has been neglected in part because of the maintenance of the old and somewhat irrational distinction between the two groups of offenders. Whether these statements are accepted or not, they have led the writer to an interesting and useful feature of the volume—the tabulation of penalties provided by different states for identical offenses. Thus cattle-stealing in Wisconsin is a misdemeanor with a penalty of imprisonment for ten days to one year and a fine of \$5 to \$100; in Illinois the same offense is a felony with a penalty of imprisonment from three to twenty years. "Drawing a weapon" in Louisiana is a misdemeanor with a penalty of imprisonment from ten to sixty days and a fine of from \$10 to \$300; in New York the same offense is a felony with a penalty of seven years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. This lack of uniformity in our state criminal codes is a matter of great interest and importance to criminologists, and Dr. Queen has rendered a service in revising and bringing down to date the study in this field begun by Dr. Wines for the Eleventh Census.

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